ART. XXXIV.—*A New Devonian Brachiopod Retaining the Original Color Markings*; by DARLING K. GREGER.

THE preservation of the original color markings among fossil brachiopods has been noticed by a number of European writers; Professor E. Deslongchamps mentions obscure markings in Jurassic forms, especially in *Acanthothyris spinosa*, which species, he thinks, in life assumed a bright red color.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

- Fig. 1. A small pedicle valve retaining color markings.
 Fig. 2. Profile of an adult individual.
 Fig. 3. A small pedicle valve retaining color markings, $\times 2$.
 Fig. 4. Brachial view of a perfect specimen.
 Fig. 5. Brachial view of a small specimen slightly restored.
 Fig. 6. Posterior view of a fragment showing deltidial plates and foramen.
 Fig. 7. A small pedicle valve retaining color markings.

Dr. Thomas Davidson in his *British Fossil Brachiopoda* figures specimens of *Dielasma hastata* and *Terebratula bispicata* with radiating bands or stripes of color, which in his opinion were, in life, red and resembling the rayed variety of *Laqueus rubellus*. Professor Kayser records the retention of color markings in a Devonian rhynchonelloid, this being the only other recorded Devonian occurrence.

Cranæna morsii sp. nov. Shell large for the genus, sub-circular, valves nearly equally and uniformly convex. Marginal line along the lateral and anterior juncture of the valves, forming a sharp, thin edge. No defined fold or sinus. Surface covered with very faint, even concentric lines of growth; otherwise the surface is smooth. Shell structure abundantly punctate, the punctae very minute and arranged as in the related *Cranæna iowensis* (Calvin).

Brachial valve similar in degree of convexity to the opposite valve, slightly ridged from beak to near the center. Beak obtuse and but slightly incurved.

Pedicle valve regularly convex, most prominent near the center, sloping gently to the front and sides. Beak elevated, slightly incurved and truncated by a circular foramen. Deltidial plates conspicuous. A slight auriculation in the posterior-lateral region gives a shouldered appearance to some individuals, but it is not a constant character.

Brachial valve similar in degree of convexity to the opposite valve, slightly ridged from beak to near the center. Beak obtuse and but slightly incurved.

Measurements: The average of a number of mature individuals give the following: Length, 42 millimeters; breadth 40 millimeters; thickness, 17 millimeters.

Found near the base of the Snyder Creek shale associated with *Atrypa reticularis*, *Spirifer amarus*, *Schizophoria macfarlandi*, *Strophonella crassa*, *Stropheodonta inflexa*, *Stropheodonta kemperi*, *Schuchertella pandora*, and *Productella marquessi*. With the exception of *Atrypa reticularis*, *Spirifer amarus* and *Productella marquessi*, the species here listed appear to be confined to the first twenty inches of dark shale resting directly upon the Callaway Limestone.

Locality: Snyder Creek, six miles south of Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri. Our shell differs from *Cranæna iowensis*, its near congener, in being a constantly larger and more circular species. The retention of the original color markings—some individuals retaining them in a most perfect condition—gives to the species a special interest.

It is with keen pleasure that we dedicate this interesting brachiopod to Professor Edward S. Morse of Salem, Mass., a student of the Brachiopoda, who with acute perception and artistic hand has added so much to our knowledge of the embryology and development of the Class.